CLAIMS

1. A flat-cable-coating material comprising:

a base film; and

a heat-bonding layer laminated directly or indirectly through another layer to the base film;

wherein the heat-bonding layer includes a filler(P) and a thermoplastic resin(V), the mass ratio (P)/(P + V) of the mass of the filler(P) to the mass of the heat-bonding layer(P+V) changes in a direction along the thickness of the heat-bonding layer in an inclined distribution curve.

2. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 1, wherein

the mass ratio (P)/(P + V) of the mass of the filler(P) to the mass of the heat-bonding layer(P+V) changes in a distribution curve so that the mass ratio (P)/(P+V) decreases from the inner surface of the heat-bonding layer on the side of the base film toward the outer surface of the heat-bonding layer.

3. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 2, wherein

the mass ratio (P)/(P + V) changes in a distribution curve from 90% by mass to 50% by mass.

4. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 1, wherein

the filler(P) includes a hydrated metal compound(P_1) and component fillers(P_2, P_3, ... and P_n), and the mass ratio (P_1/P) of the mass of the hydrated metal compound(P_1) to the sum of the masses of the filler (P = P_1, P_2, P_3, ... and P_n) changes in a direction along the thickness of the heat-bonding layer in a distribution curve so that the mass ratio (P_1/P) decreases from the inner surface of the heat-bonding layer on the side of the base film toward the outer surface of the heat-bonding layer.

5. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 4, wherein

the mass ratio(P_1/P) of the mass of the hydrated metal compound(P_1) to the mass of the filler(P) (P = P_1, P_2, P_3, ... and

P_n) changes in a distribution curve changing from 80% by mass to 0% by mass.

6. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 1, wherein

the filler(P) includes nitrogen compounds, phosphorous compounds or halogen compounds, and the mass ratios of the of those compounds to the filler(P) change in a direction along the thickness of the heat-bonding layer in inclined distribution curves.

7. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 6 wherein

the filler includes a nitrogen compound and a phosphorous compound, the mass ratio of the mass of the nitrogen compounds to the mass of the heat-bonding layer changes in a distribution curve so that the mass ratio increases from the inner surface of the heat-bonding layer on the side of the base film toward the outer surface of the heat-bonding layer, and the mass ratio of the mass of the phosphorous compounds to the mass of the heat-bonding layer changes in a distribution curve so that the mass ratio decreases from the inner surface of the heat-bonding layer on the side of the base film toward the outer surface of the heat-bonding layer.

8. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 1, wherein

the filler(P) includes compounds other than halogen compounds, or compounds other than halogen compounds and phosphorous compounds, the mass ratios of the mass of those compounds to the mass of the filler(P) change in a direction along the thickness of the heat-bonding layer in inclined distribution curves.

9. The flat-cable-coating material according to claim 1, wherein

the filler(P) is in filler particles.

10. A flat cable comprising:

a plurality of linear conductors extended in a plane; and

a pair of flat-cable-coating materials sandwiching the

conductors;

wherein each of the flat-cable-coating materials includes a base film and a heat-bonding layer laminated directly or indirectly through another layer to one surface of the base film, the heat-bonding layer contains a filler(P) and a thermoplastic resin(V), the mass ratio (P)/(P + V) of the mass of the filler(P) to the mass of the heat-bonding layer(P+V) changes in a direction along the thickness of the heat-bonding layer in an inclined distribution curve.